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THE CHERRY PARASOL.

By OWEN HACKETT.

That scar? You see only the end of it. Fortunately by wearing a high collar I can just conceal it; but it extends from the neck (close by the jugular vein, too, my boy) down over the shoulder quite to the breastbone.

A tiger did that—a royal Bengal—and a beauty he was, I tell you. You can see the skin any day in my married sister's sitting room.

But it's a story quite worth the telling, and it has a funny side, too, that was thought quite worth repetition at the time in the English papers, though they did not get at the inside facts of the adventure.

It was the period of the hot season stagnation when we were in the consular service at Madras, you know.

The English society (including the few Americans there) were doing little else than to sleep and yawn to pass the time.

But everybody, the men especially, were galvanized into excitement when the news came that a tiger had carried off first a woman and then a child during the previous week from a station about fifteen miles in the interior at the foot of the mountains.

Time was when this would have been a sort of every-day announcement in India; but of late years these monsters had been killed off except far in the interior wilderness, and it had already become a rare event for one of these local fellows to issue from his jungle kingdom.

At any rate, things had got to such a pass of mental torpidity that we needed only the slightest straw to grasp at for the sake of excitement.

In half an hour a hunt had been agreed upon, and servants were flying everywhere about the town to arrange the details and secure accessories, such as teams and wagons, native porters and beaters, and in the cool of the evening fifteen or twenty gentlemen sportsmen were engaged in oiling gunlocks, swabbing out rifle barrels and preparing generally for the morrow's expedition.

It was just dawn the following morning when we started—a curious cavalcade of fifty or more, in which the white faces were largely in the minority. Some were on horseback, some in carts drawn by bullocks, which, in that country, were very different from what are known as such at home.

About a mile from Madras there was a little bungalow, commanding a view of the sea, which had become a sort of house of public entertainment, popular with the better class of residents as a resort for tiffins and such little excursions as we would call picnics.

We had hardly entered the grove when a silvery feminine laugh entered our ears, coming from the direction of the native house.

The major, beside whom I was riding, perceptibly started at the sound and glanced at me. I in turn looked inquiringly at him.

"Don't you recognize the voice?" he asked.

"No, I can't say I do," I answered. "Whose is it? Surely none of mine host Singh's family have such a sweet thrill."

"I should say not, decidedly!" assented the major. "But I must be wrong if you don't recognize it—I thought it for all the world like Miss Bradford's voice."

I could not help looking quickly and keenly at the major. Miss Bradford was my sister and the major had certainly been very attentive to her during the few months of their acquaintance.

If he could recognize her voice in an Indian jungle when her brother failed to do so there must be something serious on the carpet.

I therefore had a peculiar interest in the development of the next few moments.

"It is positively cruel of you!" said another and petulant voice. "You make no allowance for my extremely sensitive organization. But I simply cannot go back over that road; the mere thought of it is killing! Hark! don't you hear something creeping out from the grove?" and there arose a shrill scream which became hysterical as it seemed to diminish as if the feminine speaker had flown into the cottage.

She had doubtless heard us breaking through the thicket, and in an instant the head of our calvacade came in full view of the place, and there sitting calmly on a seat before the door under the overhanging boughs and looking expectantly but undismayed towards us was—my sister.

"You here!" I exclaimed, really surprised. "And Miss Blithedale, too; I need not ask that," I said, glancing at an open parasol of flaming cherry that lay a few feet away on the ground where the fair and nervous owner had dropped it in her flight.

That parasol! In defiance of all the scientists from Ben Franklin down, Miss Blithedale must needs import from the west a sunshade of the color of which above all others reflected least the rays of that very orb.

This she imperturbably carried, a shining mark for derisive jokes, or, perhaps as an incentive to well-born subaltern bachelors in the arena of love, she the matador and they the quarry.

"How penetrating you are!" was my sister's ironical reply. "Major, you are just in time. Miss Blithedale has just declared that she will not return to town without the escort of the whole garrison—or of Major Gallanton, perhaps."

The major looked almost pained at this allusion in the dead set that Miss Blithedale had been making at him to every one's amusement.

"And so," my sister continued briskly, "you have all your hunt for nothing! The royal quarry seems to know something about flank movements and strategy as well as your own gallant selves."

"Really, I don't understand, Miss Bradford," said the puzzled soldier. "What is all this about escorts and flank movements! Ah, Miss Blithedale," as that lady appeared, apparently nerved again to a welcome encounter with the major; "this is a most charming coincidence. But explain, please, Miss Bradford."

Then my sister narrated as follows:

The two ladies in question, bored to death at the absence of the only object of interest—the men—had decided on a little expedition of their own.

They had hired one of the native "jaunting cars," as we call them, with its zebu team and native driver, and stowing a luncheon hamper in the "boot," had driven out before the noonday heat for the "park."

Already in sight of the grove, they had ben horrified to see the sudden appearance of a great tiger, who stepped out from the undergrowth beside the road, disclosing his superb proportions and brilliant coloring as he first gazed curiously towards them and then lowered his head and began to stalk after them in long strides.

Miss Blithedale uttered a terrified shriek, the driver, turning, saw the beast, and wild with fear, first whipped up his bullocks and then incontinently fled into the jungle.

Meanwhile in the same moments, my sister had been equally appalled. But Belle is a girl of pretty strong nerves, as you may know, and though white with fear, she uttered no cry but silently if wildly looked around for a weapon.

There was none, of course—but stay! the cherry parasol! She snatched it from the nerveless hands of her companion, opened it with a vicious snap, and thrust it sheer into the face of the beast, who was not four feet away.

At the same time she closed her eyes from sudden faintness but recovering instantly she looked again and—he was gone! She could just see the tail disappearing rapidly as he crawled among the leaves in dire fright.

Without an instant's hesitation my sister sprang to the "box," whipped up the slow bullocks, drove the few rods to the bungalow with Miss Blithedale clinging to her and alternately moaning and screeching, as we learned in private.

That was five hours before; Miss Blithedale had absolutely refused to return with the cowardly native driver, who had arrived before them, and my sister had laughingly vowed that in that case she would go back alone, asking no better protection than the cherry parasol.

"You have revolutionized the tiger hunt for the future, Miss Bradford," said the major, with his eyes full of admiration at the tale which my sister told so lightly and laughingly as to rob it of any trace of egotism. "Hereafter we may expect to see long lines of beaters file through the jungle armed with red umbrellas, and flaming cotton stockades about the villages.

There was some discussion as to the identity of this particular beast, but it was generally allowed to be the same we had been hunting, if for no other reason than to turn the joke against ourselves, the empty-handed nimrods.

We started back to town and jokingly made a great show of surrounding the car as a protection on every side.

But it turned out to be no joke. When half way back (the major and myself riding beside the car), there arose frightened cries ahead, and the leaders of the calvacade came tumbling back upon us in the wildest fear.

The major and I dashed to the front. There in the middle of the road stood his kingship, glaring at the procession with blazing eyes.

We flung ourselves from our horses, unslung our rifles and—he had been creeping slowly towards us; now he sprang at me just as the major's rifle cracked.

The bullet could not stop his advance. I felt a terrible shock as the tiger fell at my feet with outstretched claws. One paw dug into my neck as he descended, and tore down over my breast deep through my clothing and into the flesh, pulling me down with terrific force upon his own body.

I sprang to my feet and saw that he lay dead.

The major's shot true to the mark, between the eyes had caught him in midair.

As he lay there the type of ferocious beauty and brute power, we all marveled that such a magnificient beast should have been frightened off by a mere parasol, even though it flamed like the fires af Aetna.

We were met at the edge of town by a piece of news that went far to explain this improbability. He had satisfied his hunger on a low caste Brahmin only an hour previous to the roadside encounter with the ladies.

The major claimed the skin, and no one thought of denying it to him. But he only wanted it to present it to Belle, and as they married the following year, he got it back again.

My sister, however, backed by all her friends, made a demand on Miss Blithedale for the cherry parasol, and she has it yet as her peculiar trophy.

Indeed, Miss B. was quite resigned to parting with it, as she at the same time procured a gray scarlet jacket that covered the noble form of Lieutenant the Honorable Algernon Binks, H. M. Ninety-seventh Fusiliers.—St. Louis Star.

The Czar's Possessions.

The czar's possessions in Asia embrace more than twice as much land as the United States proper. They are about as large as the whole of South America and almost twice as much as Europe. The Russian possessions in Central Asia alone, including the regions now being opened up by the Trans-Caspian railroad, are half as large as the whole of our country, and the czar is now claiming the right to all concessions in Chinese-Turkestan, a territory twice as big as the empire of Germany. Siberia is 25 times as big as Germany or France. It is a million square miles bigger than Europe, and bigger than the United States, Central America and Mexico combined. Manchuria, which is now practically annexed to Siberia, is bigger than any country in Europe outside Russia, and Mongolia, which will follow suit, is one-third the size of the United States.

A WAY TO RECIPROCATE

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS DEFINE THEIR POSITION.

In National Convention They Declare For Such Reciprocity as Will Not Injure Any Domestic Interest of Manufacture, Commerce or Farming.

The President of a large manufacturing company in Springfield, Ohio, writes the American Economist in part as follows:

"There is a growing sentiment among a large number of manufacturers of this country to reduce the degree or per cent. of protection and adopt a more liberal policy in opening up foreign trade, and there is danger of radical protectionists fighting reciprocity and making no concessions to those that favor reciprocity bringing about the results that you fear. The manufacturers of implements, farm machinery of all kinds, also the manufacturers of some other classes of goods, receive practically little or no protection, and if they are to be antagonized by radical protectionists in fighting reciprocity you will find in time a greater tendency to break away from absolute or radical protective measures."

It is to the class of manufacturers represented by the writer of this letter—those who receive practically little or no protection, because, operating under patents, royalties or other special conditions they have no foreign competition—that the idea of wide open reciprocity appeals with particular force. Not being themselves directly the beneficiaries of a protective tariff—though themselves built up by and because of the operation of the policy of protection, though they have a full share in the general prosperity which protection always brings, and would suffer in equal proportion from the business depression which a lapse toward free trade always brings—these manufacturers urge a relaxation of the principle and per cent. of protection all along the line. They ask that other industries now thriving under protection, and which would suffer through a reduction of duties below the protective point, shall consent to "a more liberal policy in opening up foreign trade"—that is, that these industries shall offer themselves up as a sacrifice for the benefit of a few other industries which have nothing to fear from foreign competition. They take the position that while these industries will undoubtedly suffer from the proposed "liberal policy," the latter will not suffer so much as the other industries will be benefited. Mr. Deering, a manufacturer of farm implements protected by patent laws, and hence not in need of protection by tariff laws, put the case precisely in this way at the national reciprocity convention in Washington last November. "We know," said he, "that some of you people would be hurt more or less by lower tariffs, but you would not be hurt so much as we would be helped." The pickpocket might use the same plea as he takes your purse, "My friend," he could say, "I know you will miss this money and mourn its loss, but just think how much good it will do me!" Some such thought must have flashed through the minds of the 500 delegates who heard Mr. Deering's fatally candid statement, for they burst into a roar of ridicule, and from that moment the Deering scheme of reciprocity was laughed out of the convention.

The National Association of Manufacturers in convention at Indianapolis last week declared itself in a manner that leaves no room for doubt concerning the attitude of the general body of industrial producers of this country on the question of assassinating some industries for the benefit of some other industries. This convention, without a single dissenting vote, adopted the following:

"Resolved (1), That this convention of the National Association of Manufacturers heartily commends the action of the committee that arranged the reciprocity convention; (2), that we fully indorse the resolution adopted by that convention, as providing a plan that may secure all possible benefits from fullest operation of the principle of reciprocity, by the careful preparing of safe and practical propositions for such modifications of our tariff laws, from time to time, as may be made the basis of treaties helpful to the commerce of the United States, and the development of its manufacturing and agricultural interests."

In order that our friend from Springfield may know precisely what the National Association of Manufacturers means when it advocates the "careful preparing of safe and practical propositions" for tariff modifications with reference to extending our foreign trade, we quote in full the resolution adopted November 20, 1901, by the Washington convention and ratified and indorsed April 17, 1902, by the Indianapolis convention:

"Resolved (1), That this convention recommends to Congress the maintenance of the principle of protection for the home market and to open up by reciprocity opportunities for increased foreign trade by special modifications of the tariff in special cases, but only where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests of manufacturing, commerce or farming; (2), that in order to ascertain the influence of any proposed treaty on our home interests this convention recommends to Congress the establishment of a reciprocity commission, which shall be charged with the duty of investigating the condition of any industry and reporting the same to the executive and to Congress for guidance in negotiating reciprocal trade agreements."

That is the American manufacturer's idea of the correct trade policy to be pursued—to enter into such agreements and only such as can be made without injury to a single domestic industry. Any other policy would be false, economically foolish, commercially; fatal to the general prosperity. We recommend that our Springfield friend read and weigh carefully the Indianapolis resolutions, and then recast his ideas of "a more liberal policy." He should get in line with his brother manufacturers. What is best for all is surely best for one!

World's Biggest Lock.

Rotterdam is building the biggest excavated lock in the world. It covers an area of 150 acres, with a fourteen-foot depth of water. It will be dredged out later to twenty-five feet.

A FAMOUS PRELATE DEAD

Archbishop Corrigan Suddenly Succumbs to Heart Disease.

ILLNESS CAUSED BY SEVERE FALL

The Physicians Were Sanguine of the Archbishop's Recovery From Pneumonia When the End Came—He Was the Ruler of the Greatest Archdiocese in America—A Sketch of His Career.

New York City.—After recovering from an attack of pneumonia, Archbishop Michael A. Corrigan, of the Roman Catholic Province of New York, died from fatty degeneration of the heart. His physicians had announced less than ten hours previously that he was improving rapidly, and the archiepiscopal residence had begun to throw aside the mantle of gloom that had overspread it since its master fell ill a fortnight ago.

The suddenness of the Archbishop's death is evidenced by the fact that he was talking cheerfully to his secretary, Father Curley, just twenty-five minutes before he breathed his last.

Dr. Keyes examined the body, and said that the cause of death had not been pneumonia, but fatty degeneration of the heart. The heart had been in a bad condition before the recent accident, he said, but that had weakened it so that it could not stand the strain incident to the latest attack of illness.

The Archbishop's illness dated really from the end of February, when, in going through the Kelly Memorial Chapel in the rear of the Cathedral he fell between some beams and had to support himself by the armpits to keep from falling all the way to the floor below.

That strain was very great, and before the effects of it had vanished he was seized with pneumonia a fortnight ago. He had recovered from this, as far as the direct symptoms of the disease were concerned, but nothing seemed possible to have been done to nullify the effect of it upon him in his weakened condition.

A cable message announcing the death of the Archbishop was sent at once to Pope Leo, and telegrams went to Cardinal Martinelli, the Papal Delegate at Washington, and to the Archbishop's Council.

In the Province of New York, over which the Archbishop presided are included, among others, the Bishoprics of Syracuse, Ogdensburg, Albany, Brooklyn, Trenton and Newark.

Sunday, May 4, 1902, was the twenty-ninth anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Corrigan. Nearly thirty years Bishop and Archbishop, and nearly forty years a priest, is the record of the famous prelate, who would not be sixty-two years old until August 13 next.

Michael A. Corrigan was born in Newark, N. J., on August 13, 1840. He attended St. Mary's College, at Wilmington, Del., and went from there to Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmittsburg, Md., where his brilliant record as a student set a mark in college achievement.

He finished at St. Mary's in 1859, and soon after went abroad to pursue his studies and take holy orders in due time. He was one of the thirteen original students with whom the American College at Rome was opened, and distinguished himself there as he had at the home colleges.

His record in Rome was brilliant. He was ordained priest September 19, 1863, by Cardinal Patrizi, in the Lateran Basilica. A few months later he won the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in July, 1864, he sailed for America.

On reporting to Archbishop Bayley at Newark, he was assigned to the professorship of Dogmatic Theology and Sacred Scripture. He was also made a director of Seton Hall College. When Dr. Corrigan was twenty-eight he was President of Seton Hall College. Two years later, when Bishop Bayley went to Rome, he became the Administrator and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Newark.

His consecration occurred on May 4, 1873, Archbishop McClosky performing the ceremony of consecration. He was seven years in charge of the Newark Diocese. It was because of his signal success in Newark that he was elected as coadjutor to Cardinal McClosky. He was raised to the Archiepiscopal See of Petra, and made coadjutor on October 1, 1880. Five years later, upon the death of Cardinal McClosky, he succeeded to the highest position, the one of chief authority, in the Diocese of New York. After that he was still further honored by being appointed assistant to the Pontifical Throne.

In 1898 the silver jubilee of Archbishop Corrigan was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral with impressive ceremonies. It was attended by high church dignitaries.

As a pulpit speaker, while not oratorical, the Archbishop always claimed the closest attention and was an unusually able and thoughtful talker.

Prohibition Striding on in Texas.

The Prohibitionists have won what is considered their greatest victory in Texas. They carried Hunt County for local option by a majority of about 200 in a total vote of 8000. The liquor men are dismayed at the strides prohibition is making over the State.

Sank Nineteen Coal Barges.

Her steering gear being disabled, the towboat B. B. Finley ran amuck near Friar's Point, Miss., and sank nineteen coal barges.

Put Small Boys in Irons.

Keeping small boys in leg irons is part of the system of discipline adopted by Major Newell, Superintendent of the Boys and Girls' Aid Society at Seattle, Wash. He admitted putting boys in irons at the investigation begun by the County Commissioners.

Iowa Gives $6000 to the Boers.

The Transvaal Committee at Orange City, Iowa, has collected a fund of $6000 for the fighting Boers in South Africa, and will send it to Dr. Leyds, at Brussels.

Labor World.

Robert Howard, the celebrated labor leader, of Fall River, Mass., is dead.

Labor organizers are at work in Oregon. The general conditions of labor are good.

The number of trade unions in St. Joseph, Mo., has almost doubled in the past three months.

The sympathetic strike of the tug firemen has spread in Chicago to the tugboat captains and engineers.

Building contractors of Youngstown, Ohio, have refused the eight-hour day, and 4000 workmen decided to strike.

OUR MINISTER TO CUBA

President Selects Herbert G. Squiers For the Diplomatic Post.

General Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, a Gold Democrat, to Be Consul-General at Havana.

Washington, D. C.—The announcement was made that Herbert G. Squiers was to be appointed Minister to Cuba. This appointment has been expected, and it was made known some time ago that President Roosevelt had practically no one else in mind.

General Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, is to be appointed Consul-General at Havana. General Bragg is a gold Democrat.

Mr. Squiers's selection fulfills the very first requirement laid down by the President, namely, that the Minister to Havana should be a man of diplomatic experience. He is a native of Canada, but was appointed from New York.

In 1894 he was appointed Second Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin, retiring in 1897. In January, 1898, he was appointed Secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin, remaining there constantly until a few months ago, when he returned to the United States on leave. His connections with the defense of the legations during the Boxer uprising is highly creditable. He has had military experience, and by virtue of that fact was practically in charge of the legation defenses.

General Bragg, the new Consul-General at Havana, was born in Unadilla, N. Y., in 1827. He entered the Union Army as a captain in 1861 and reached the grade of Brigadier-General in the regular establishment. He served for some years in Congress and afterward was appointed United States Minister to Mexico. His present home is at Fond du Lac, Wis. The salary of the Consul-General at Havana is $5000.

SENATOR M'LAURIN BOLTS.

He Will Run Independent and Ignore the Democratic Primaries.

Washington, D. C.—Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, has issued a statement to voters of South Carolina announcing that he will not enter the Democratic primaries, and he urges all his friends not to participate in them.

The position is interpreted here to mean that as an independent candidate he will be given all possible assistance by the Administration, the Republican National Committee and the Republican organization in South Carolina. These influences must necessarily be exerted in the general election which takes place under Federal and State laws, and will have no bearing on the primaries controlled by Senator Tillman and the regular Democrats.

Under the South Carolina Constitution Senator McLaurin must cause independent legislative candidates to be named in all counties throughout the State and depend on making the Legislature independent in order to secure his re-election.

MAD ENGINEER AT THROTTLE.

Passenger Train Stopped Only by Use of Emergency Brake.

Flint, Mich.—With a demented engineer at the throttle, Grand Trunk Passenger train No. 5 whipped over the line from Port Huron to this city at lightning speed, finally bringing up here at the freight sheds, some distance past the station. The conductor and brakemen had applied the emergency brake, and the mad course of the engineer was terminated just as he was about to start on a second headlong spurt toward Chicago.

The engineer was William Brown, of Port Huron. Another engineer was put on here.

Brown is an experienced engineer and had always been considered reliable. There is no suspicion that drunkenness caused the trouble.

PRESIDENT JIMENES FLEES.

The Dominican Capital Capitulates to the Revolutionists.

Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.—Messengers under a flag of truce who arrived at Puerto Plata (the principal port of Santo Domingo, on the north coast) from Santo Domingo, confirmed the reports of the capitulation of the Dominican capital. It was also stated that President Jimenes sought refuge in the French Consulate at Santo Domingo.

The negotiations between the revolutionists and General Deschamps, the Governor of Puerto Plata, for the surrender of that place, have, it is further reported here, fallen through. The Governor refused to surrender without an order from the Dominican Government.

HER APPEAL TO CZAR SAVED BOY.

American Mother's Pluck Releases Student Son Who Was Arrested in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Boris Gardner, an American student, has been saved from a long term of imprisonment and ignominious expulsion from the university by his mother's pluck. She wrote to the Czar personally, demanding a reinvestigation of the charges against her son that he helped organize a street riot directed against the heir-apparent, the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar.

The reinvestigation which followed proved the charge to be unfounded, and young Gardner was released, with the right of re-entering the university. He will, however, complete his studies elsewhere.

Princess Tried Suicide.

Princess Beatrice, daughter of Don Carlos, attempted to commit suicide at Rome, Italy, by throwing herself into the Tiber. She was rescued. It is alleged that her motive was private trouble.

12,000 Persecuted Jews Coming.

The Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, Austria, stated that as a result of systematic persecution, 3000 Jewish families, comprising 12,000 persons, will leave Roumania for the United States in the course of a few days.

Fifty People Burned to Death.

Fifty persons have perished in a fire at Mit Gamr, Egypt, a town on the right bank of the Damietta branch of the Nile. The flames were started by the intensely hot weather prevailing. Thousands of native residences and 200 stores were destroyed.

Over 250 Fishermen Drowned.

Over 250 fishermen have been drowned in a gale which has made havoc of the herring fishing fleet on the west coast of Japan. The Japanese cruiser Musashi was driven ashore, but her crew were saved

ADMIRAL SAMPSON DEAD

Cerebral Hemorrhage the Immediate Cause of His End.

SEMI-CONSCIOUS SEVERAL DAYS

His Family at His Bedside When He Passed Away—Many Telegrams of Condolence—He Was a Laborer's Son, and Rose to Enjoy Distinguished Honors in the Navy—His Career and Personality

Washington, D. C.—Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, retired, died at his home in this city. The immediate cause of death was a severe cerebral hemorrhage. He had been in a semi-conscious state for several days. At the bedside when the Admiral breathed his last were Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Cluverius, the Admiral's married daughter; Admiral Sampson's two young sons, Ralph and Harold Sampson; Dr. Dixon, the attending physician, and nurses and atendants.

A number of telegrams and messages of condolence have been received at

REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON.

the house, among them one from Secretary Moody.

William T. Sampson's Career.

William T. Sampson was born in Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y., February 9, 1840. His father, George Sampson, was a day laborer in Wayne County, and the early life of young Sampson was filled with hardships and struggles for larger opportunity. Even in the midst of poverty and hard labor the boy cherished an ambition to study and learn. He read whatever books he could find, and whenever he could spare time from his exacting tasks. The boy's efforts to make the most of his slender opportunities for study attracted the attention of Squire William H. Southwick. Through the Squire's influence Congressman E. B. Morgan was persuaded to appoint the young man a naval cadet in 1857.

Young Sampson gladly accepted, went to the Naval Academy, and graduated first in his class. He was made a second lieutenant in 1862 and served on the practice ship John Adams. From the John Adams he went to the Patapsco. He was lieutenant and executive officer of that ship when she was sunk by a torpedo in Charleston Harbor in January, 1865.

He was made a lieutenant-commander in 1866, and was instructor at the Naval Academy from 1868 to 1871. He served on the Congress in 1872 and 1873, and in 1874 was made a commander and assigned to the Alert. From 1876 to 1878 he was again at the Naval Academy, and in 1886, after various tours of duty on shore and sea he was made superintendent of the Naval Academy, while still a commander. Before that time no one below the rank of captain had held that office. He received his captain's commission in 1889 and in 1893 became Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

When the Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor and President McKinley decided on a Court of Inquiry, Captain Sampson was chosen both by the President and by Secretary Long to be President of that court. He returned to Washington with the report and was almost immediately placed in command of the North Atlantic fleet, superseding Rear-Admiral Sicard. He was in command during all the operations in West Indian waters. After his return to Washington he was placed in charge of the Boston Navy Yard, where he remained until his health failed.

Admiral Sampson was a quiet, reserved man, tall, erect, and singularly handsome. In his later years his brown beard and hair were streaked with gray. His eyes were deep brown in color, and were his most attractive feature. He unbent only among his intimates, and then he was jolly and companionable. He looked more like a student than a fighting man, although he was a fine specimen of the American sailor when he was in uniform. He was fond of society and participated in the gayeties of Washington while he lived there.

Fined For Causing Brother's Death.

James Marsh, who, at Auburn, N. Y., was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree for causing the death of his brother, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $250 or spend 250 days in prison, and has paid the fine. The jury recommended that mercy be shown him.

Bribing Councilman Released.

An order from the Foreign Minister to release Charles Kratz, the former Councilman, indicted for bribery, has been received at Gualadajara, Mexico. The offense with which Kratz is charged is not extradictable.

Earthquakes in Southern France.

Earthquake shocks were felt to the north and south of Bordeaux, France. They were also noticed at Tarbes, Luchon and Lourdes, where a wall fell. At Agen, Bayonne and Pau the shock was also felt, and frightened cattle fled wildly in all directions.

Deposits For Sixty-two Small Banks.

By order of Secretary Shaw $3,500,000 in deposits has been distributed among sixty-two banks, nearly all with small capital, in different parts of the country.

Sporting Brevities.

Yale's spring football practice is at an end.

Jimmy Michael won his first race as a jockey in Paris.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) Trotting Association has open stakes aggregating $10,500 for the fall meeting.

Constance S. Titus, the New York sculler, is about to sail for England. He is in the Diamond Sculls at Henley in July.

The horsemen and drivers of Buffalo, N. Y., will hold their annual parade and speedway races on the afternoon of June 12.

MARGARET TAYLOR FOUND

A Kidnaped Child is With Her Aunt in Italy.

Grandmother and Another Aunt Sentenced to Jail For Helping to Steal the Girl—A Remarkable Case.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—News was received here of the discovery at Bordighera, Italy, of the kidnaped Cincinnati child, Margaret Vinton Taylor. She was in the company of her aunt, Clara Taylor, who took her from her Cincinnati relatives four years ago. Since that time the aunt had succeeded in evading the detectives, until the recent trial and conviction of her mother and sister for the kidnaping aroused such widespread interest as to set the machinery of State and Government moving toward the restoration of the child to her mother.

Once the trail was struck the fleeing woman was doomed, and in a remarkably short time, considering the four years' start and absolute disappearance of the woman and child, she was found at the little Italian village, where she is under the espionage of detectives who wait the receipt of orders from this country to cause her arrest.

The first information of the child's whereabouts was received from Ambassador Choate at London. Prosecutor Hoffheimer immediately sent to Governor Nash a requisition for the extradition of Miss Taylor and the missing child. If the treaty with Italy includes child stealing among extraditional offences, the woman will be arrested at once and brought to this country, although it is probable she will come without the legal procedure.

As soon as possible the aunt and Margaret will be brought to Cincinnati. The mother is overjoyed at the prospect of being reunited to her lost first-born. Three other little ones have come to gladden the home of the Taylors, but Margaret's place has not been filled, for the other children are boys.

Margaret Taylor was taken from Cincinnati by her aunt with the knowledge and assistance of the grandmother and other aunt, Frances Taylor, on August 3, 1898. The grandmother and Frances Taylor were arrested, tried and convicted of child stealing and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Governor Nash granted a reprieve of sixty days, and they are now in Columbus awaiting the action of the Board of Pardons, which has been appealed to.

Great interest has been excited throughout the country in regard to the case and pressure has been brought to bear for and against pardoning the Taylors by various women's clubs and leading citizens.

The case is considered one of the most remarkable on record, as the object of the kidnaping seems to have been merely to keep the child from her mother, to whom, it is alleged, the Taylors had formed a dislike. The father has in all cases sided with the mother of the child and against his mother and sisters. The Taylor women are wealthy and have been leaders in women's club movements in Cincinnati.

MISS ABROMET ACCUSED.

Well-Known Musician of Indianapolis Charged With Arson.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Miss Hortense Abromet, a young person who has attained considerable prominence in musical and social circles, was arrested here on a charge of arson preferred by Harry B. Marsh, of the Sanborn-Marsh Electrical Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were away from home for a few days, and when they returned they found that their house had been entered and tables, beds and bedding scorched with burning paper, the trespasser having rolled up newspapers and then held them as they burned under the various pieces of furniture.

The Abromets live next door to the Marsh family and suspicion fell on the young woman because the two families are not on friendly terms. The detectives found that the trespasser had worn a pair of French-heeled shoes, and pair corresponding to the tracks under Marsh's window was found in Miss Abromet's room, the heels being muddy. The chair which was placed under the window to gain an entrance was also found on the Abromet back porch.

The young woman denied the burning, but refused to make any statement.

GREAT RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS.

Records For Day, Month and Year Beaten at New York City.

New York City.—The rush of immigrants to this port has reached a climax. During the week 25,120 immigrants have been brought to this city from Europe. The number of immigrants arriving here for the four months ending April 30 was 178,604, an excess of more than 30,000 over any previous year for the same period. By months the record this year is:

	Immigrants.
January	18,243
February	29,519
March	57,175
April	73,667

The total number landing here last year was 438,868.

No less than 12,140 immigrants were landed at Ellis Island a few days ago, and in addition to this 1100 were left aboard the steamer Tartar Prince to be landed on the following day.

Among the arrivals on La Bretagne was Captain Sicilliano, of the Italian Army, who comes here commissioned by his Government to investigate and report on the emigration from his country to America. He says that the enormous exodus from certain districts of Italy threatens to depopulate those sections.

President Fillmore's House Sold.

The home of former President Millard Fillmore, on Niagara Square, in Buffalo, N. Y., has been sold under foreclosure proceedings, and is to be torn down and replaced by an apartment house.

A Letter From President Loubet.

President Roosevelt has received a letter from President Loubet accepting the invitation to the French Government to take part in the Rochambeau statue dedication, and expressing warm friendship for the United States.

Personal Mention.

During his pontificate Leo XIII. has received bequests which amount to $6,000,000.

King Alfonso XIII. of Spain is a sportsman, and goes shooting almost every Sunday.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is expected to resign the Premiership of Canada on account of ill health.

Former Governor Foster M. Voorhees, of New Jersey, and his brother, Ralph Voorhees, have jointly added $20,000 to the general fund of Rutgers College

PALMA DEFINES A POLICY

The Plans of the President-Elect to Improve Cuba.

He Wants Lower Tariff Rates From the United States—The Industries to Be Encouraged.

New York City.—The correspondent of the Tribune in Cuba telegraphs the first statements of President-elect Palma regarding the subjects which he will embody in his first message to Congress and his treatment of them.

General Palma has had many conferences with men who know the country's conditions thoroughly, and there are now few Cubans who know the needs of the country better than he. He said:

"I am more convinced now than ever that Cuba needs a greater tariff reduction from the United States than Congress has allowed. It is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the country that we should have a reasonable reduction, not only on sugar and tobacco, but on all Cuban products."

General Palma regrets that the tariff question has not been finally settled, for on its disposition, he thinks, depends the terms for a commercial treaty between the two countries. He was anxious that a ratification of this treaty should be one of the first acts of the new government, and he is greatly disappointed over the delay. He added:

"First, I wish it understood, as it is extremely important that it should be, that our government will grant equal rights to all. These rights will be guaranteed to every resident of Cuba, regardless of religion, race or nationality. This will be one of our cardinal principles, and we expect everyone to assist in work of reconstruction. The agricultural and educational departments are to receive probably the first and greatest attention."

The President-elect has studied the system in vogue in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and as far as possible will use it as a pattern. The Government intends to distribute seeds and in other ways to foster this industry, for from agriculture must be derived the bulk of the revenues.

The raising of cattle will receive attention. General Palma hopes in four years this will be restored to the condition in which it was before the war.

There are to be no War or Navy Ministers, as in the United States. The Treasury Department will have charge of the revenue cutters and also of the small coast patrol boats. Coast artillery and the rural guards are to be the only military forces in Cuba. The latter force, which does police duty, will be increased.

The question of the payment of the Cuban Army is to be deferred until the country has some surplus in the treasury. For the present American currency and Spanish silver will continue in circulation, with the American dollar as a standard of value.

Other industries, such as rubber and cotton, are to be encouraged.

Economy is to be the keynote of General Palma's policy.

There is an understanding between the President-elect and the United States Government that no naval or coaling station is to be established at Havana. None other than the Cuban flag should fly there, he said, but he did not object to stations at Guantanamo, Cienfuegos and Nipe.

A REBUKE FOR TILLMAN.

Democrats Leave the Senate Chamber While He Is Speaking.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Tillman was treated to a severe and extraordinary rebuke by the entire Democratic side of the Senate, with the single exception of Senator Teller. The rebuke was delivered in a dramatic manner, and in the presence of a Senate crowd in the galleries and on the floor.

Senator McComas having made an onslaught during the Philippine debate on the South's manner of handling the negro question, Mr. Tillman was provoked to answer him in one of his characteristic speeches.

Before Mr. Tillman had proceeded very far with his speech the Democratic Senators, almost in a body, left the chamber. Senator Teller was the only Democrat who remained. Every seat in the Republican side was occupied.

When Mr. Tillman concluded the Democrats filed in and took their places. Mr. Burton, who rose to answer Mr. Tillman, had hardly completed his first two sentences before every Democrat was seated.

Inquiry among the Democratic Senators developed the fact that their action was taken to show their disgust and disapproval at Mr. Tillman in dragging in the negro question in a discussion of Philippine affairs.

SEVEN YOUNG PERSONS DROWNED

A Naphtha Launch Run Down by a Tug Near Toledo, Ohio.

Toledo, Ohio.—Seven young people, members of a Sunday-school class of the First Baptist Church, were drowned in the Maumee River, just below the city. The naphtha launch Frolic, on which they were taking a pleasure ride, was run down by the tug Arthur Woods of the Great Lakes Towing Company's fleet.

The launch is owned by Joseph W. Hepburn, who invited eleven young people to take an evening ride with him. They started out on a trip to Lake Erie early in the evening and were returning when the accident happened.

Mr. Hepburn, Miss Clara Marks, Arthur Marks, and Miss Grace Lowe are the only survivors.

The Peach Outlook.

The prospect for peaches in the Ohio Valley is not promising, but elsewhere the outlook is very favorable, although dropping is reported from South Carolina and Georgia. The reports respecting other fruits are generally encouraging.

Cleveland Wins Three-Cent Fare.

Judge Strimple has decided the three-cent fare street railway injunction case in favor of Cleveland, Ohio, holding the franchise to be valid. The plaintiffs appealed.

100,000 Persons at a Chinaman's Funeral

One hundred thousand people attended the funeral of Sam Moy, late "King of Chinatown," at Chicago. The funeral was one of great pomp and ceremony, and was one of the most fantastic scenes ever witnessed in the city. Deputations of

MICA AXLE GREASE

Makes short roads.

And light loads.

Good for everything that runs on wheels.

Sold Everywhere.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

General Lee's Answer.

After the surrender of Appomattox, General Wise came riding down the road furiously to where General Lee and his staff were grouped. He was splashed with mud from head to heels, and there were great splotches of mud dried and caked upon his face. Addressing General Lee, he asked in a theatrical voice: "Is it true, General Lee, that you have surrendered?"

"Yes, General Wise, it is true."

"I wish, then, to ask you one question. What is going to become of my brigade, General Lee, and what is going to become of me?"

General Lee looked at the splashed warrior for a full minute and then said calmly and in a low tone, "General Wise, go and wash your face."

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

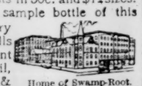
How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



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Sample Rooms and Hacks Free.
F. A. WHITE, Proprietor.
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WM. G SYMONS, & SON, PROPS.,
Main Street, Near Water
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Wanted.

WANTED.

1,000 subscribers to the CAROLINIAN at One Dollar a year.

WANTED—To sell interest in good paying business to be established here. Young man preferred. Capital required $750.00. Purchaser will be manager. Good salary attached. Address with references Box 544, Augusta, Ga.

FOUND—A gold toothpick—Owner can get same by applying at his office and paying for this notice.

WANTED—To rent for a short period a type-writer—Remington. R. P. Jenkins, Carolinian Bldg.

For Sale One set of bed room furniture; including mattress and springs, $12., with ward-robe $15. Also one Brussels carpet $5., and several separate pieces of furniture. Apply 64 Shepard st.

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D. O. NEWBERRY, - - Bus. Manager

THE WATER CURE AT HOME.

When Mr. Simmons' Red Shirts, that organization organized to "more effectually organize voters," was on the rampage down in Johnson county it introduced among other organization treatments, the "water cure". One victim to whom they administered this treatment was a respectable white man and a Baptist minister, the Rev. Mr. Teague. No charge was brought against Mr. Teague except that he needed organization, being a republican. After having been assaulted and beaten by a howling mob of organizers he was dragged to a watering trough, and his head forced under the water. This was renewed until the man was overcome with exhaustion. The "water cure" as administered by Filippinos to our soldiers in the Philippines, and by our soldiers to Filippinos, did not match this inhuman brutality practiced upon a helpless and harmless citizen of North Carolina, a white man and a misinter of the gospel. The brutality of our soldiers caused Mr. Simmons to "hang his head with shame" The brutalities practiced by Filippinos upon our soldiers never caused him to move an eye winker. The beating and sousing of a respectable white man by a detachment of his own gang of organizers is a circumstance that made no impression on Mr Simmons' sensitive sympathies. His heart reserved its virgin tenderness for the suffering residents of the island of Samar. His tears flow for the poor bolomen who have been restricted in their liberty to capture and mutilate American Soldiers.—Asheville Gazette.

Extreme and isolated cases such as the one cited in the above quoted article were, and are, doubtless, deplored by the conservative democracy of the state. It would be with the greatest reluctance that THE CAROLINIAN could be brought to believe otherwise. The fact remains, however, that such cases have occured. Ruffians are to be found in every community and in every party. All due allowances having thus been made, however, it must be admitted that the scathing denunciation of the whole American army, the American volunteers and the administration at present in power at Washington, because of certain alleged cruelties perpetrated in the conduct of the war in the Philippines, such cases being admittedly the exception and not the rule, comes with poor grace from the representative of a party which has in that representatives own home state been guilty in its extreme partisanship of acts equally as gross.

The American soldier, if he has erred, has done so not without the greatest provocations. In North Carolina, however, such cases as the one cited have as their raison d'etre only the most extreme political intolerance.

Brutality at home does not excuse cruelty abroad. This is admitted, but at present it undoubtedly behooves southern democracy to look first to its own fireside and on this issue to sing exceeding small.

A commentary upon the policy followed in the name of politics may well be furnished by a perusal of the editorial eulogies of the late Admiral William T. Sampson of Santiago fame. The same press which by its violent attack embittered his last days, and thereby shortened his span of life, now comes to drop a flower of tribute on his bier. He is now admitted to have been an accomplished gentlemen, an able commander, a skilled tactician and a man worthy of the high honor which he bore. 'Tis passing strange.

Senator Vest's call-down of Tillman was exceedingly apropos. The South Carolinian had given in a speech elsewhere referred to a version of the Hampton Roads conference made to fit his argument. Senator Vest is the sole survivor of the original Confederate Senate. He resented Tillman's account of that famous conference as reflecting upon the characterof the dead leaders of the southern cause. In the course of his remarks Senator Vest showed the absolute falsity of Tillman's statement and repelled the aspersion there in contained.

In one breath the News & Observer jumps on the so-called "revenue doodlers" and in the next lambastes Senator Pritchard for appointing to office a man who, judging from the Observer's own account, is not a "doodler." The Observer, evidently, is not inclined to look pleasant. Perhaps Judge Clark has soured on its stomach.

Says President Roosevelt: "The republic has put up its flag in those islands (the Philippine group) and the flag will stay there." Here is a clear-cut-issue for democracy, if it wishes to accept it.

The idea of white-washing Clark by denouncing Russell seems to have been adopted by some of our state democratic exchanges.

There is nothing sure in this life, but death and taxes—for further information ask Backman.

THE FEDERAL BUILDING.

The Chamber of Commerce met for its regular monthly session Monday night in the city hall.

The chief question of discussion was theoft' debated one, where shall the Public Building be situated?

A goodly number of citizens seem ill-disposed to abide the decision of the house committee which reported a bill, afterwards passed by the house, increasing the appropriation for this building from $100,000 to $120,000 provided the building be located on the site now owned by the government in this city. In the senate this bill has further been amended by increasing the appropriation to $125,000

The proviso is the thing that seems to stick in the craw of the disgrunted ones. They take the position that it should be left to the city to obtain a new site for the building, if it so desired, by its own individual effort and that the present site is obviously undesirable.

A resolution to this effect was introduced in the chamber and after discussion and amendment finally passed. The resolution was in effect, a vote censure of the action of Congressman John H. Small in allowing this proviso to appear in the bill. It also resoluted to the effect that a $100,000 building on Main street would be more desirable than a $125,000 building on the government site on Matthews street.

The CAROLINIAN has been the advocate of no especial site, but it is in favor of settling this matter and settling it speedily. The people are tired of this procrastination. The cry of "manana" has been heard these many moons.

From present indications it is evident that a majority of the business interests are strongly in favor of a Main street site and that an earnest fight will be made to kill the proviso in the present bill.

As to the censure of the action of Congressman Small, who it is admitted has been an earnest worker for the interests of this town, in this matter, we cannot say that it was utterly uncalled for. He should have endeavored to cut out this proviso, The citizens and contending factions should have been allowed an audience and the mater thus adjusted.

THE CAROLINIAN'S last word is whatever is to be done, let it be done quickly.

PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHY.

A business man, writing in one of our metropoliton exchanges, gives the following practicle advice, which may be read with interest and followed with profit;

"It isn't enough to be allright in this world; you've got to look allright as well, because two-thirds of success is making people think you are alright. So you have to be governed by general rules, even though you may be an exception. People have seen four and four make eight, and the young man and the small bottle make a damned fool so often that they are hard to convince that the combination can work out any other way. The Lord only allows so much fun for every man that He makes. Some get it going fishing most of the time and making money the rest; some get it making money most of the time and going fishing the rest. You can take you choice, but the two lines of business don't gee. The more money the less fish. The farther you go the straighter you've got to walk."

"He, (Judge Clarke) is a young man, hardly yet on the broad plateau of middle life, his public service has won friends for him among the patriotic citizens of North Carolina. If he has erred, a simple peccavi would exonerate him from censure."—Elizabeth City Economist. Our contemporary has suddenly become mild-mannered. Democratic judges who prostitute their office, evidently, need have no fear.

Just now when there is so much talk about a beef trust it is worth the while to recall that a similar condition prevailed in 1882, when for some reason or other the price of beef cattle reached an abnormal figue and beef was correspondingly high. A congressional investigation failed to discover any meat trust, but it disclosed the fact that stockmen, feeders and farmers were making big profits. and probably that is the case now.

Says the Wilmington Star: "John W. Gates, the combiner and railroad manipulator, encouraged a young man who asked his advice, with the preliminary statement that he had come into Wall Street "to make an honest living" by assuring him that he would succeed as he would have "no competition."

A Michigan man claims to have located hell at a subterranean depth of five miles, but there are still philosophers who insist that it is more apt to be carried around under a hat.

The Atlanta Constitution is of the opinion that: "It is most gratifying to note the multiplying signs of harmony within the democratic party ranks." As a piece of unconscious humor this takes the cake.

It is estimated that the Democratic poll-tax provision has disfranchised 40,000 white men in North Carolina. A great record for "the party of the common people."

That East Indian prince who wants to grace the coronation with a costume cut decollete from the ground up is causing King Edward some sleepless nights.

Senator Furnifold M. Simmons delivered an address in the Senate last week in the course of which he advocated the hauling down of the Stars and Stripes in the Philippines—the scuttle and run policy—and the granting of "Independence to the Filippino." The Senator wanders far from home. What is the matter with political independence in North Carolina? Come, Furnifold, look to the mote in thine own eye.

Attorney General Knox is out hot and heavy after the Beef Trust. Did it ever occur to you, reader, that republican administrations are the only ones that have ever attempted to clip the claws of the trusts. Democracy indulges in a good deal of impassioned oratory on this subject, but point us to a single democratic state in which the priveliges of the trusts are to any extent curtailed. Point us to a single act of a democratic congress aimed at these "monsters of wealth and greed."

We publish elsewhere in the Carolinian today the call for the republican state convention, to be held at Greensboro on August 28th. Secretary Pearson requests us to ask all republican papers in the state to publish the call conspicuously; so that the change in the date of holding the convention may be fully understood.

It is be noted that despite the fact that the negro is out of politics our democratic brother keeps dragging him back into the arena whenever opportunity offers.

Judge Clark has at last spoken. His reply as a reply is a distinct failure and falls flat. 'Tis evidently but a shifty evasion and has met with but a frosty reception from the state press. The majority of the charges preferred against him by Major Wilson are not denied but are totally ignored.

The Democratic party, it can be said to its credit, is ashamed of Tillman.

When you want a barrel of good Flour try A. F. Toxey & Co.'s "I X L."

Republican State Convention.

Greensboro, N. C., Apr. 5—A state convention of the republican party of North Carolina is hereby called to meet in the city of Greensboro on Thursday, August 28, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.

Said convention is called for the purpose of nominating candidates for chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme court, ten Superior court judges, one railroad commissioner and a superintendent of public instruction, and for the consideration of other business.

The chairman of the several county committees are requested to call conventions in their respective counties in accordance with the plan of organization for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention.

By order of the committee.

J. C. PRITCHARD,
Chairman.

D. C. Pearson,
Secretary.

Whale Houses.

At one time not very long ago there was on the Lancashire coast, near Lythan, England, a cottage and boathouse that were made almost entirely from the remains of a score or so of whales that had been driven ashore some years before. The framework of the edifice consisted wholly of whalebone, and the dried skins of the huge creatures were neatly and strongly fastened as a covering for walls and roof. There is another building of exactly the same kind at Peterhead, in Scotland, and in this case the skulls of the whales and some of the heavier bones are used with great effect as outside ornaments.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day No Cure, No Price 25cents.

THE PROLIFIC FLY.

To Lessen the Pest All Organic Refuse Should Be Buried.

Flies multiply at a prodigious rate. Given a temperature sufficiently high to hatch eggs, their numbers are only limited by the amount of food available for them. Linnæus is credited with saying that three meat flies, by reason of their rapid multiplication, would consume a dead horse quicker than would a lion, and the fact that certain diptera having some outward semblance to the honeybee lay their eggs in the dead carcasses of animals probably led Samson and Virgil to make erroneous statements with regard to the genesis of honey and the manufacture of bees. The breeding of "gentles" for ground bait is an industry the practices of which could probably give much information as to the nicety of choice exercised by flies in selecting material for feeding and egg laying. According to Packard, the house fly makes selection of horse dung by preference for ovipositing, and as each female lays about 120 eggs and the cycle of changes from egg to fly is completed in less than three weeks it seems probable that a female fly might have some 25,000,000 descendants in the course of a hot summer. Other varieties of flies multiply, I believe, still more rapidly.

As flies multiply upon and in organic refuse of every kind, it is obvious that the sooner such refuse is placed where it cannot serve for the breeding and hatching of flies the more likely is the plague of flies to be lessened. The most commonly available method for the bestowal of organic refuse is burial. The egg laying of flies in dead carcasses commences at the very instant of death or even before death in the case of enfeebled animals.—Lancet.

You Know What You Are Taking.

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure No pay. 50c.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Crude Petroleum.

From crude petroleum are made kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, paraffin and vaseline. A still heavier oil, left as a residue, is used for axle grease, and the carbon is turned into sticks for electric lights. The sulphuric acid which is used for purifying the products of petroleum is recovered and turned into fertilizer for farms where there is too much phosphate rock, which is thus dissolved.

Would Smash the Club.

If members of the "Hay Fever Association would use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the club would go to pieces, for it always cures this malady, and Asthma, the kind that baffles the doctors—it wholly drives from the system. Thousands of once-hopeless sufferers from Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis owe their lives and health to it. It conquers Grip, saves little ones from Croup and Whooping Cough and is positively guaranteed for all Throat and Lung troubles, 50c, $1.00. Trial bottles free at South Mills Drug Co, South Mills, N. C. and all druggists.

Looked Like Economy.

Uncle Hiram (just back from the big city)—I don't think that nephew of our'n is got as much money as he makes out he has.

Aunt Emily—Why, I thought you said he had such a nice home in the city.

Uncle Hiram—But I didn't tell ye nothin about him havin both them little girls o' his'n playin on the same planner at once. I tell ye he's a-gettin hard up.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Vice of Nagging.

Clouds the happiness of the home, but a nagging woman often needs help. She may be so nervous and run down in health that trifles annoy her. If she is melancholy, excitable, troubled with loss of appetite, headache, sleeplessness, constipation or fainting and dizzy spells, she needs Electric Bitters, the most wonderful remedy for ailing women. Thousands of sufferers from female troubles, nervous troubles, backache and weak kidneys have used it, and become healthy and happy. Try it Only 50c. South Mills Drug Co, South Mills, N. C., and all druggists guarantee satisfaction.

An Effort to Speak.

Dogs in a native or wild state never bark. They simply whine, howl and growl. The noise which we call barking is found only among those that are domesticated. Columbus found that to be the case with the dogs he first brought to America and left at large, for on his return he tells us that they had lost their propensity to bark. Scientific men say that barking is really an effort on the part of the dog to speak.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A Tall Smoke Column.

During the burning of the Standard Oil company's tanks at Payonne, N. J., in July, 1900, an immense column of smoke, shaped at the top like an umbrella, rose into the air, where very little wind was stirring, to an elevation, measured by triangulation, of 13,411 feet, or more than two miles and a half. Above the column white clouds formed in an otherwise cloudless sky and remained visible for two days, the fire continuing to burn and the smoke to rise. After the explosion of an oil tank flames shot up to a height of 3,000 feet, and the heat radiated from them was felt at a distance of a mile and three-quarters, where it was more noticeable than close to the fire.—Youth's Companion.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Notice.

"The North Carolinian" having passed into other hands, all receipts for subscription and advertising to April 1, 1902 and all other receipts for money paid to the estate of the late Palemon John must hereafter bear the personal signature of the executrix.

ELLA V. JOHN
pril 9, 1902.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. Life-Saving Service, Washington, D. C., May 8, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2.00 o'clock, p. m., of Friday May 23, 1902, and then publicly opened, for the construction of a life-saving station at Seatack, Virginia. Specifications and drawings, forms of proposal, etc., can be obtained upon application to the Superintendent of Construction of Life-Saving Stations, 17 State street, New York City, the Superintendent of the 7th Life-Saving District, Shawboro, North Carolina; the Assistant Inspector of the Life-Saving District, Elizabeth City, North Carolina; or to this office., S. I. Kimball, General Superintendent

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having qualified as Executrix of the late Palemon John I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ELLA V. JOHN,
Executrix.

March 14, 1902.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Ephrgim Mann, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. May 12th 1902

R. J. Hassel, Administrator
I. M. Meekins, Attorney.

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

Writing For Money.

Fond Father—Yes, my boy at the varsity has written several articles for the magazines.

Friend—But he's not a professional writer, surely?

"What do you mean by 'professional?'"

"Why, he doesn't write for money?"

"Doesn't he? You ought to see some of his letters to me."—Exchange.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** in letter, by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

TAILORING

An exclusive stock of high class fabrics for evening and half dress.

New Spring AND Summer Samples.

Suitings, Trousering,

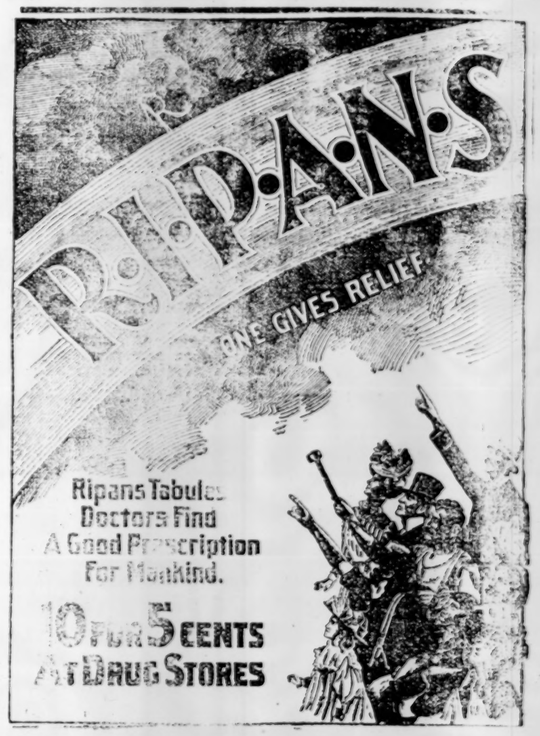
A choice line.

Your order placed now will receive prompt attention.

C. RAULFS,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

33 Fearing St. Elizabeth City, N. C.



WILL YOU RIDE?

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company

N. G. GRANDY & CO.

COMMISSION & FORWARD'NG MERCHANTS.

Agents for American Fertilizer Co's HIGH CLASS

FERTILIZERS.

Buyers of Cotton Seed. Dealers in Cotton seed Meal and Hulls, Hay, Corn and Oats.

REFERENCES: Citizen's Bank, First National Bank.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality; Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheat Flakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

J. J. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H Ziegler.

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The Finest Hearse in this Section. I carry Oak, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metallic Caskets a specialty. All kinds of Cabinet Work done

A. W. HAFF.

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff

Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters

Etc., Etc

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK

North Carolina Shad a Specialty.

Agents.

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.

Groceries

—AND—

Confectioners.

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

Our stock is always fresh. Corned Hams, Shoulders and Pork always on hand during cold weather.

We deal in every article kept in a first-class retail Grocery.

Call and examine our stock.

Free deliver of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

My Knowledge of the Human Eye

is based upon hard study and practical experiences, this helps greatly in giving you just the kind of glasses you need. We make no mistakes, and are never out of a particular number of lense, so you run no risk by coming here.

Hathaway,

Eyesight Specialist.

EXAMINATION FREE.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor, T. R. Wilson; Aldermen, M. N. Sawyer, Dr A. L. Pendleton, W. J. Baxter, J. B. Culpepper, J. B. Keating, Fred Dozier, Col. Louis Anderson; Clerk and Tax Collector, R. B. Whitehurst; Treasurer, J. E. Forbes; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson; A. C. Bell, Assistant; J. C. Scarborough and Wilson Brothers, Police; Attorney, P. W. McMullan; Street Commissioner, J. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John H. Gregg; Harbor Master, J. Mollin.

Collector of Customs—W. C. Brooks, Sr.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. F. Wood, W. W. Gregory and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, D. H. Tuttle pastor; Baptist, C. W. Jones, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street; Preaching 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday evenings. T. S. Davis, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services at Court House every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M. W. Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; Antioch, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White. J. F. Newbold, Keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education: J. C. Commander, Charles Ehringhaud and E. V. Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A. T. Aydlett, Surveyor, J. C. Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.

Select School, L. S. Tillett, Principal.

State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

Stop A Minute!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address E. G. Thompson, manager Elizabeth City N. C.

No Place Like Home.

An Atchison man took sick Saturday and decided to stay home till he got rested. He went back at work at noon Monday. His wife asked him within a few hours to take care of the baby, to chop onions for pickles, to grind the coffee, to dress the children and to milk the cow "while he was resting."—Atchison Globe.

The Point of View.

Miss Willing—Do you believe it is wrong to marry for money?

Parson Brown—Of course not. Five dollars is my regular fee.—Chicago News.

Can't Keep it Secret.

The splendid work of Dr. King's New Life Pills is daily coming to light. No such grand remedy for Liver and Bowel troubles was ever known before. Thousands bless them for curing constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Jaundice and Indigestion. Try them 25c at South Mills Drug Co, South Mills, N. C. and all drug stores.

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect Apr 15th, 1902

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday)		2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk	" "	4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City	" "	9:25, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk	" "	11:00, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:35, a. m
Arrive at Edenton	" "	12:30, p. m
Arrive Belhaven	" "	5:20, p. m
Leave Eliz City (daily except Sunday)		5:45 p. m
Arrive Edenton		6:40 p. m

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 7:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connects With Washington and Tyson with R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with Steamer for Windsor.

Steamer leaves Edenton 12:45 for Jamesville and Williamston. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45 p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Daily steamer line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C. South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—steamer Neuse, 6:00 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Pocahontas 3 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way.

Steamboat service is subject to conditions of weather. The Company reserves the right to change the hours or leaving without notice and will not be responsible for detention of boats or delays in departure.

For further information apply to W. B. Keyes, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

W. K. KING, Gen'l Mngr. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Agt

An expert in files has given some directions as to the best ways to use these necessary implements. He says that a new file of very high temper should first be used on brass or cast iron. After the first sharpness is gone from it it answers quite as well for wrought iron and steel. Sometimes new files will tear the surface of wrought iron and steel to such an extent as to become very annoying and cause additional work. Very few mechanics thoroughly understand the use of files and the methods by which they are utilized to the greatest advantage. Files bite rolled metal much more quickly and easily than cast, therefore it requires a sharper file for brass and cast iron than for the wrought articles or for steel. If files are gradually adapted to their best uses, they will give much longer service than when they are indiscriminately employed.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, May 15th, 1902.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

It is anticipated there will be a decrease in the cotton acreage in this county this year.

Corn planting has been delayed in this county, but most of the farmers are through now, and cotton planting is in progress.

The residence of Mr. W. C. Glover cor. of North Church and Culpepper Streets is being remodeled and improved.

The Elks Street Carnival and street Fair which will be held at Norfolk next week, will doubtless prove a drawing card.

It is expected that the final removal of the Custom House for the Albemarle District from Edenton to this city, will now shortly take place.

The way in which our two local democratic contemporaries are having at each other is indicative of the state of sweet harmony now being enjoyed in democratic ranks.

The Carolinian feels confident that Elizabeth will uphold her name for hospitality and that her citizens will contribute liberally to the entertainment of the Surfmen's Association, which meets here on July 10th.

The Fred Davis coal house property on lower Matthews street has been purchased by a local syndicate consideration $20,000.

Mr. W. E. Underwood, now of Philadelphia, as the representative of one of the leading lumber firms of this country, paid his native home a flying visit Monday. Will is one of Betsey's boys who deserved well and got his deserts.

The citizens of Roanoke Island did not take kindly to the description of their native heath as "barren coasts far away from civilization" It is only fair to our contemporary to state, however, that in its last issue it endeavored to made the amende honorable.

The Fish Hatchery at Edenton has closed after an exceedingly short and unsatisfactory season. The unfavorable conditions of temperature and water caused its early closing. Messrs. J. B. Culpper, John Burgess, Sr., and W. C. Brooks, Sr., all of this city, who have been connected with the Hatchery, have returned home. Mr. Brooks resumes his duties as Deputy Collector.

Real estate is active in this burg. The Noah Burfoot lot, unimproved, on upper Main Street, adjoining the residence of I. M. Meekins, Esq., which was purchased last week by Mr Willis Gregory for $1,200 was sold to Mr. Allen Kramer Monday, consideration $1,500. Mr. Kramer conveys his residence on North Church St to Mr. W. E. Dunstan.

The Carolinian acknowledges an invitation to be present at the unveiling of a monument to Lieut. W. E. Shipp, late of the 10th. Cavalry, U. S. A., which occurs at Charlotte on Tuesday, May 20th. An effort is being made to secure the attendance of President Roosevelt on this occasion.

Mr. E. Guy Hall, local gymnast, gave an athletic exhibition at the skating rink Friday evening. Mr. Hall's exhibition of bag punching and the catch-as catch-can wrestling bout between Hall and Smith were interesting. In the sparring exhibition the valiant endeavors of one corpulent amateur whose spirit was willing, but whose science was somewhat off-color was provocative of much laughter.

The Chamber of Commerce at its meeting Monday night appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. A. L. Pendleton, C. W. Grice and W. M. Baxter, to look to the reception of the Surfmen's Association of this district which meets for its annual session in Elizabeth City sometime in July. An exhibition of the methods pursued by the life savers in their battles with the waves will be given on the Pasquotank river. Senator Simmons and Congress Jones will be the orators of the day.

A committee of three has been appointed by the Board of Trade to look into the advisability of conducting an Agricultural Fair here in October. Mr. W. L. Cohoon has offered to permit the use of the grounds and buildings owned by him at the "park" without charge, and to turn over to the new management all privileges, including the state appropriation, secured by the association which engineered the fair held last fall. The committee appointed consisted of F. M. Grice, C. E. Kramer and D. O. Newberry.

A complete commentary of 21 vols. on the Old Testiment. An outline or homiletic suggestion on every possible text. Publishers' price $60.00 will sell cheap.

D. P. Harris,
Elizabeth City N. C.

An appreciative correspondent from Columbia writes as follows: "I herewith renew my subscription to THE CAROLINIAN. I intend getting up a club for the same I am glad to see that you are holding up the good old paper. I extend best wishes." Now brethren if you will all give us this same kind of support, we will make Rome howl.

We regret to hear of the illness of Mr. W. J. Woodley, one of our leading wholesale and retail grocers. Mr. Woodley is a man of push and enterprise and his present position in the mercantile world is due to his devotion to business. He has been compelled to seek treatment at St. Vincent's hospital, Norfolk. Mr. Woodley should give himself when recuperated, a merited holiday. There is such a thing as too much strenuosity in this life.

Mr. Joseph B. Liverman, of Gum Neck, one of the most highly respected citizens of that community, met with a sudden and painful death last Saturday, the 10th. While in the lott of his barn getting fodder to feed his stock he slipped and fell to the floor below, thereby suffering internal injuries. After the accident Mr. Liverman arose and made for his home about 50 yards distant; but had only covered one half of the distanee when he was overcome, dying almost instantly. The deceased leaves a wife, three daughters, four sons and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

In our last week's issue we published a list of names of local democratic aspirants for the pie counter. A part of the list was taken from the columns of our local democratic contemporary, The Economist, which we considered to be, on this subject at least, good authority. It transpires however, that in this belief we were led astray. Several gentlemen in our list named disclaim the political aspirations therein imputed to them. Mr. J. C. Commander annouced as a candidate for Representative, R. H. Commander for County Treasurer, and J. C. Brooks, for County Clerk, make disclaimers. There are plenty left in the field, however, and, as we said before, there is every prospect of a warm scrap.

In our last week's issue we called attention to the fact that State Oyster Inspector Webb had made certain arrests at Manteo for violations of the Oyster Laws and we then endorsed the inspector's action in enforcing the oyster laws of the state. We believed at the time that this action was taken against non-residents of the state, whom it is well known, have long adopted the policy of preying upon the oyster beds of our waters, dredging at will and making their escape by the Albemarle & Chesepeake Canal to avoid inspection and escape the payment of oyster taxes. We are since informed that such was not the case. It was against these pirates that the invectives of the Carolinian were aimed. The natives of Manteo who are engaged in the oyster industry and who pay heavy taxes for the privilege should certainly receive the most lenient treatment that the law allows. If the Inspector can manage to attend to the non-residents, the open violators of the law he will do well. The residents and citizens of the state should not, however, be made to pay the penalty for the ill-doing of these outsiders.

Pawnee Bill.

Pawnee Bill's Wild West, an aggregation of various nationalities, Turks, Arabians, Mexicans, Cossacks, Indians, American Cowboys and etc. furnished the attraction here Monday. The show was a very creditable one, some of the exhibitions of equestrianship being especially good—the Cossacks out classing all other competitors in this line. The uneven nature of the ground where the exhibition was given detracted somewhat from the performance, as the running of the horses was thereby handicapped.

Various scenes representative of pioneer life on the early frontier were vividly depicted. It can be written of the performance that even the after show was good—mirabile dictu.

It is estimated that about 3000 people were in attendance on the afternoon performance, and the exhibition in the evening also brought forth a fair crowd.

The only kick that the public had coming was the freshness of the paint distributed upon the seats—of the spectators. The gasoline and turpentine market began to bull immediately after the performance.

One of the little Indians, a child of the show, was killed, it is stated, during the day. An unexpected contact with the heels of a bucking broncho caused the little red man to cash in his checks for a ticket to the happy hunting ground. The little papoose was interred on the exhibition grounds and is now interested in shows no longer.

At the time of going to press we regret to hear of the sudden death of Prof. Johnson, a prominent citizen of Columbia, which occured on the 14th. He leaves a wife and one child.

The Best Prescription for Malaria.

Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—No Pay. Price 50c

The Y. M. C. A.

The movement for a modern Y. M. C. A. in Elizabeth City is at last taking on definite form. Nearly $2000 has already been subscribed toward this enterprise and as much more is hoped for. It is expected that a membership of 150 can easily be secured for this organization. An annual fee of $5 will be charged each member. The revenue thus assured and augmented by voluntary contributions will, it is believed, be sufficient to meet running expenses. Suitable rooms will be secured. A meeting room, a reading room, a gymnasium and a system of baths will be installed. Concerted effort will make the Y. M. C. A. a truly up-to-date and attractive place.

The move is one in the right direction and one which the CAROLINIAN has long urged. A place of general social rendezvous is sadly needed in this town.

The love of cheerful surroundings is natural to a live young man. The solemn recreations of his elders do not alure him yet his inclination are not for bad associates or a corrupting life. The Y. M. C. A,, if properly managed, will answer a long felt want.

While on this subject let us suggest that it would add greatly to the popularity of this resort it a pool and billiard table could be added to its equipment. We know that many people are honestly prejudiced against these games. The chief cause of this prejudice is, doubtless, that pool and billiard tables are commonly run in connection with saloons. To our mind it would be just as logical to oppose the drinking of ice-water because it is commonly served in the form of "chasers" over the bar. We humbly submit that it is no more harmful to roll ivory balls over a green cloth in a game of pool than it is to roll wooden balls over the green grass in a game of croquei.

It is also urged, however, that pool and billiard games are made the subject of wagers and thus tend to foster the gambling spirit. This spirit is inborn, and if a man wants to gamble he doesn't have to seek the pool table to find gratification for this instinct. He can lose his money just as easily over the checker board or in any other simple game if he is so minded.

The Y. M. C. A. should be made to appeal to as many as possible. Those who love not books must be otherwise attracted. The games that we have mentioned have found their champions in every walk of life, the pulpit not excepted, as the sermons of Henry Ward Beecher, one of the greatest expounders of the gospels that this country has ever heard, can testify.

These remarks are simply thrown out obiter. Under all conditions THE CAROLINIAN wishes the enterprise well.

The Boutwell for Elizabeth City.

Well, why not? The revenue cutter Boutwell is now stationed at New Bern. She is frequently, however, in these water. Situated as Elizabeth City is almost on the canal which forms the great artery of navigation for the various vessels which ply between Norfolk and other seaports and the ports of the lower sounds and those situated along the eastern coast, she furnished indeed the logical station for the Boutwell.

This is more than a sentimental matter. If the Boutwell was stationed here it would mean the turning loose of thousands of dollars annually in our port as represented by the expenditures of the officers and crew of the cutter.

If the proper political influence is brought to bear this change can be secured. Elizabeth City as the business centre of North Eastern Carolina is entitled to this benefit as of right. THE CAROLINIAN asks our local democratic contemporaries to join with it in pushing this matter.

To Cure a Cold in one Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it frils to cure. E. W Grove signature is on each box. 25c

DO WE GET YCUR BUNDLE?

THIS laundry's Full of Satisfaction.

We dispense it in generous measure to all our patrons.

Every garment that we do up is liberally sprinkled with it.

We wash and iron it into every bit of work that we turn out.

Are YOU getting satisfaction? Try US.

Albemarle Steam Laundry,

L. E. Skinner, Prop.

'PHONE 125.

A Poor watch

is worse than

No watch

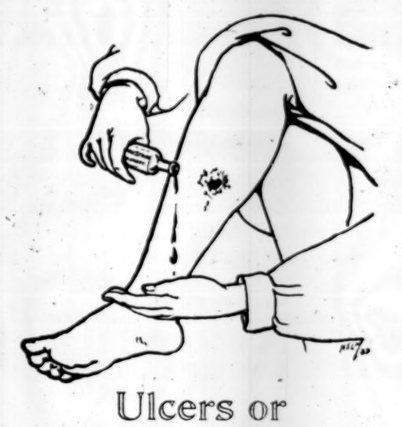
Since it looses for its owner both money and time. Those we can show you are tee best kind—the kind you want

Louis Selig,

Leading Jeweler.

Corner Main & Water Street. Carry full line jewelery, cut glass, Silver and Cameras.

ON A WHEEL the rider frequently meets with disaster. A very handy and efficient doctor to have with you when an accident happens is a bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment.



Ulcers or Running Sores

need not become a fixture upon your body. If they do it is your fault, for

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

will thoroughly, quickly and permanently cure these afflictions. There is no guess work about it; if this liniment is used a cure will follow.

YOU DON'T KNOW how quickly a burn or scald can be cured until you have treated it with Mexican Mustang Liniment. As a flesh healer it stands at the very top.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Extends its thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage it has received since beginning operations a few weeks ago. For a brand new enterprise starting in a field against well entrenched competition we feel justly proud of the business done thus far, but as the season has just fairly opened we wish to make a few remarks like these: "It shall be our aim to merit the continuous patronage of the public by dealing fairly and squarely at all times by weighing Ice as delivered—by offering a choice high grade, very hard frozen article free from impurities, by serving our customers promptly and in an accommodating spirit, and finally we promise that our prices shall be all right. If there is anything else we can offer the public, kindly let us hear from you.

Very truly yours for good hot weather.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Leave Orders With P. E. Winder, Poindexter Street Or Call 'phone No. 200

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Phillips, Ward & Rountree,

Wholesale Groceries and Commissions.

We buy, sell, or exchange any thing you want to sell or buy.

Write us for information

Norfok, Virginia,

WE NEED YOU

IN OUR BUSINESS!

If you're not a customer of ours you should be. We are going to keep after you until we get you. After the first purchase you'll come again. The

GROCERY

business is our only business, and we endeavor to treat our customer so satisfactorily that our sales increase every week. We always have the variety and our guarantee goes with all sales.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.

WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A POINTER

We are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Clothing Facts For Thougthful Men.

A well dressed man is usually a successful man. He has more chances in life than a shabby fellow.

There is no necessity of being shabbily dressed when high grade clothes can be bought for the price paid for cheap, shoddy, poorly made goods.

Our suits are trade makers, and every garment must be satisfactory or money will be refunded.

We make a specialty of our made-to-order department, which is under the charge of an expert.

If you want your clothes to fit, buy them of

M. WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

Your Doctor Fights Disease with

MEDICINE.

If the medicine is not right he cannot conquer the disease. If the druggist does his duty the medicine will be right, and your physician will send a fair chance of winning the victory. You can help your doctor by having your prescriptions filled here. If it is not convenient to bring them, 'phone us and we will send for them.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

HEYWOOD BABY

Carriages and Go-Carts

Are the Ones That give satisfaction They embody all the improvements:—

Nutless Axles,
Patent Wheel Locks,
Dust Proof Hubs,
Rubber Hub Tips,
All Metal Gear,
Enamel Finish.

Beautiful Upholsteries and Parasols

Go Carts have large bodies and the best Adjustment ever Made.

If You are interested in the best come in and examine them.

Prices to Suit Every Purse.

P. W. Melick.

Lost Hair

"My hair came out by the handful, and the gray hairs began to creep in. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."—Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.

There's a pleasure in offering such a preparation as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It gives to all who use it such satisfaction. The hair becomes thicker, longer, softer, and more glossy. And you feel so secure in using such an old and reliable preparation. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

How We See.

If one takes pains to watch the eyes of a person reading, it will be noticed that each sweep of the eyes across the page to the right is broken by a number of pauses, which may be counted with a little practice. The frequency of these pauses is a fairly good measure of the difficulty of reading. They are fewer if the subject matter read is easy, and the type is large and clear. They are more numerous when one reads a foreign language or a difficult scientific essay. They are much less numerous for rapid readers, but they are never entirely absent.

The general law that we are practically blind during a fraction of a second at each eye-movement has a number of unsuspected consequences. Many a sleight-of-hand trick, apparently depending only on rapidity of movement, really depends for its success on these moments of blindness, when the spectator's eyes attempt to follow a rapid movement of the operator's hand, or unconsciously move in obedience to some other suggestion. More serious are such moments of blindness to the boxer or the fencer. Empirical expediency long ago developed the maxim that both should fixate the eyes of the opponent. This is not merely to avoid giving cues of intended movement, but also to avoid the disastrous numerous moments of blindness which would result if one attempted to follow the motions of the opponent's hands.—Professor Raymond Dodge, in Harper's.

Attentions of a Husband.

Humor does not abound in the vigorous atmosphere of the Twopenny Tube between 7 and 8 p. m. Therefore the passengers jammed up near a fat irate woman one evening last week greatly enjoyed the following: "Thomas,"—this very loudly while jogging a mild little husband as they both swayed, clutching the leather loops overhead—"get a seat for me, I tell yer."

Conciliatory whispers came from the mild man, who glanced timidly at the passengers his wife was pushing against.

Then: "Nonsense, yer could find me a seat easy enough, if yer wanted to."

More agonized whispers from the husband and more loud demands from the wife. There was great local relief when an irreproachably dressed young man politely gave up his seat. As the woman dropped heavily into it she beamed on him with: "Any one can see you're not my 'usband, sir."—Manchester Guardian.

The Freakish Hippodrome.

Among recent attractions at the London Hippodrome has been a one-legged cyclist. Forthcoming performers who guarantee to give the audience a turn include the following stars:

St. Leger, the armless ping-pong champion, who will play three matches simultaneously blindfolded.

Calmady, the legless jockey, in his unparalleled equestrian act, when he will bestride fourteen bare-backed Basuto remounts abreast.

Looney, the idiot impersonator, who will give imitations of all the leading actor-managers.

Ululo, the deaf baritone, who will sing (in a different key from the accompanist) at 3 and 8.—London Punch.

The Latest Craze.

Our "biling" enthusiasm converts every fad into a craze. To craze about a thing is to overdo it. To overdo it is to tire of it. Therefore it is possible that ding-dong, ping-pong, table-tennis, whiff-whaff, paddle-pill, or whatever you care to call it, may not last forever.—New York Press.

THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

Mrs. Eckis Stevenson of Salt Lake City Tells How Operations For Ovarian Troubles May Be Avoided.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with inflammation of the ovaries and womb for over six years, enduring aches and pains which none can dream of but those who have had the same experience. Hundreds of dollars went to the doctor and the druggist. I was simply a walking medicine chest and a physical wreck. My sister residing in Ohio wrote me that she had been cured of womb trouble by using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and advised me to try it. I then discontinued all other medicines and gave your Vegetable Compound a thorough trial. Within four weeks nearly all pain had left me; I rarely had headaches, and my nerves were in a much better condition, and I was cured in three months, and this avoided a terrible surgical operation."—MRS. ECKIS STEVENSON, 250 So. State St., Salt Lake City, Utah.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

MRS. ECKIS STEVENSON.

Remember every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

40,000 KILLED

St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, Blotted Out by a Rain of Fire.

SHIPS IN PORT DESTROYED

The Country For Four Miles Around Covered With Hot Lava, Followed by a Deluge of Ashes.

VOLCANO MONT PELEE EXPLODED

The Death List Exceeds That of Any Other Calamity in the History of the Western Hemisphere—United States Consul Prentis, His Family, and Vice-Consul Testart Are Among the Dead—Eighteen Vessels in the Harbor Destroyed—Warship Saved Thirty Lives, and These Are the Only Known Survivors.

London.—The correspondent of the Times at St. Thomas, D. W. I., states that the town of St. Pierre, in the French Island of Martinique, has been totally destroyed by a volcano. All the inhabitants of the town, says the correspondent, have lost their lives, and all the shipping in the harbor has been destroyed.

London.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Point-a-Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe (French West Indies), says:

"The Mont Pelee (St. Pierre) crater ejected molten rocks and ashes during three minutes and completely destroyed St. Pierre and the districts within a four-mile radius. All the inhabitants were burned. The darkness, except where relieved by the burning city, was impenetrable. For five miles on the landward sides of the city the ground was covered to a considerable depth with hot ashes, which rendered an approach to the city by land impossible."

St. Thomas, D. W. I.—It is now estimated that 40,000 person perished as a result of the volcanic eruption in the Island of Martinique.

The French cruiser Suchet arrived at Point-a-Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, from Fort de France, Martinique, bringing several refugees. She confirmed the report that the town of St. Pierre was entirely destroyed by a volcanic eruption. It is supposed that the neighboring parishes were laid waste.

The commander of the Suchet reported that the entire town of St. Pierre was wrapped in flames. He endeavored to save about thirty persons, all more or less burned, from the vessels in the harbor. His officers went ashore in small boats seeking for survivors, but were unable to penetrate into the town. They saw heaps of bodies upon the wharves, and it is believed that not a single person in St. Pierre at the moment of the catastrophe escaped.

M. L. Mouttet, the Governor of the colony, his wife, and his staff colonel, were in St. Pierre, and probably perished. The extent of the catastrophe cannot be imagined.

The British schooner Ocean Traveler, which arrived at Dominica, was opposite St. Pierre. She reported that when she was about a mile off the coast the volcano of Mont Pelee exploded, and fire from it swept the whole town of St. Pierre, destroying the town and shipping.

Paris, France.—The commander of the French cruiser Suchet has telegraphed to the Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, from Fort de France, Martinique, as follows:

"Have just returned from St. Pierre, which has been completely destroyed by an immense mass of fire, which fell on the town at about 8 in the morning. The entire population, about 25,000 souls, is supposed to have perished. I have brought back the few survivors, about thirty. All the shipping in the harbor has been destroyed by fire. The eruption continues."

The Suchet was ordered to return to St. Pierre with all the speed possible, and to forward details of the disaster to the French Government.

It is feared that the Governor of Martinique has perished.

Washington, D. C.—The following cablegram has been received at the State Department:

Point-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe.

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"At 7 o'clock a. m., on the 8th inst, a storm of steam, mud and fire enveloped the City of St. Pierre and community. Not more than twenty persons escaped with their lives. The United States Consul and family are reported among the victims.

"AYME, Consul."

The Consul at Martinique was Thomas T. Prentis. He was born in Michigan, was appointed from Massachusetts as Consul at Seychelles Islands in 1874, and later served as Consul at Port Louis, (Mauritius,) Rouen, and Batavia. He was appointed Consul at Martinique in 1900.

The Vice-Consul at Martinique is Amadee Testart, who was appointed from Louisiana in 1898.

Washington, D. C.—In the dispatch on the St. Pierre disaster received by the State Department from L. H. Ayme, United States Consul at Point a Pitre, Guadeloupe, he says:

"Eighteen vessels were burned and sunk with all on board, including four American vessels and a steamer from Quebec named Roraima."

COMPARED WITH POMPEII.

Stated That the Disaster Can Only Be Likened to That in A. D. 79.

Paris, France.—The Parisians have scarcely realized the awfulness of the catastrophe at St. Pierre. The only sign of grief yet visible is the half-masted flag over the Ministry of the Colonies.

Beyond reproducing the cable dispatches received by the Government, the evening papers either refrained from commenting on the disaster, or confined themselves to printing histories of ancient and modern similar events.

The morning newspapers did not do much better. The Figaro followed the cable dispatches with a geological history of the Island of Martinique, and speculated whether the catastrophe was due to an eruption or an earthquake or to both, winding up with the statement that "it is not France alone, but humanity as a whole, that is plunged in mourning, as such calamities call up the feeling of solidarity uniting all who think and feel."

The Matin said the disaster is one of the most frightful catastrophies recorded, and that one must go back to Pompeii to find a cataclysm of such a calamitous nature.

London.—All the newspapers here express the utmost horror over the Martinique catastrophe, which, they say, for its suddenness and magnitude is only comparable with that of Pompeii, and they extend deep sympathy to the French Nation.

It is possible that more lives were lost in the destruction of St. Pierre than when Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed. An actual comparison is not possible, because the various authorities are unable to do more than guess at the figures in regard to the destruction of the ancient cities.

The population of Pompeii at the time of its destruction has been given at from 20,000 to 50,000; but according to Florrelli, the General Superintendent of the excavations, Pompeii had no more than 20,000 inhabitants in its earlier days, and no more than 12,000 at the time of its destruction.

The number of lives lost at Herculaneum is believed to have been considerably less than at Pompeii.

Professor Milne's Theory.

London.—Professor John Milne, the seismologist, in an interview published in the Daily Express, declares that his seismic instruments have recorded no disturbance, and that they would almost inevitably have done so had serious earthquakes occurred.

Professor Milne's theory is that Mount Pelee has "blown its head off," owing to the infiltration of water through the rocks until it reached the molten material beneath, forming steam of tremendous pressure until something had to give way.

THE ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE.

A Possession of the French in the West Indies—Discovered by Columbus.

The Island of Martinique belongs to the group known as the Lesser Antilles, in the West Indies. It lies thirty-three miles south of Dominica and twenty-two miles north of Saint Lucia. It is forty-three miles long by from twelve to twenty broad, and has an area variously estimated at from 330 to 380 square miles, four-fifths of which is volcanic. The island was discovered by Columbus on his fourth voyage, on June 15, 1502.

St. Pierre, the capital of the Island of Martinique and the birthplace of the Empress Josephine, is ten miles square, with a population of 25,000 people. It is on the northwest coast of the island, being one of the largest towns of the French group. It is well built on a narrow strip of land lying along the beach of a semi-circular bay and overhung by cliffs which approach the shore. There is an interesting old Catholic college in the town, of historical importance. While there are few manufacturing establishments in the town, the people of St. Pierre are prosperous. The harbor was the stopping place of vessels of all nations, it being good, although much exposed. The anchorage is exceptionally well adapted for vessels of more than average draught. Though not unlike other natives of the Lesser Antilles and tropical climates in their habits and methods, the inhabitants of St. Pierre were industrious. The chief popular amusement in the capital of Martinique was dancing and driving.

The Island of Martinique contains several extinct volcanoes, the highest point being Mont Pelee, with an altitude of 4430 feet.

MANY KILLED BY EARTHQUAKES.

About 50,000 People Have Been Left Homeless in Guatemala.

Guatemala City, Guatemala. — For nearly a week earthquakes have been tumbling down cities, town and villages on the western slope of the Sierras in this republic.

Quezaltenango, the second city of the republic, suffered by far the most. Hundreds of residences and public buildings were either totally destroyed or seriously damaged.

Two hundred bodies have been recovered, and many persons were badly injured. Fire, as well as flood, added to the horror of the night, with the result that many people have gone insane and others have committed suicide.

Approximately, 50,000 people have been left homeless.

To Look Into Shipping Trust.

It is said that the British Government has instructed the law officers of the crown to examine the agreements and documents connected with the shipping combine. Owing to the deep interest excited by this matter, the Government will give a day for the debate of the subject in Parliament.

Heavy Snow in Northern France.

Heavy snow has fallen at Abbeville and Amiens, and frost has been reported from many places in Northeastern France.

Three Firemen Crushed to Death.

Three firemen were crushed to death and another man was badly injured in a fire at the Iowa Iron Works, Dubuque, Iowa. The men were playing on the fire near a wall, when the latter fell and buried them. The financial loss is $15,000.

Not to Raise the Rate of Interest.

At the ninth annual convention of the Savings Bank Association of New York State, at Syracuse, it was decided not to raise the rate of interest from 3½ to 4 per cent. Charles A. Schieren, of Brooklyn, was elected President.

Snow in the Adirondacks.

The weather has been unusually cold in Northern and Western New York. In Buffalo on May 9 there was a light fall of snow. In the Adirondacks there was a heavy snow storm. In Wayne County a heavy rain and wind storm did $50,000 damage to fruit trees, which were in blossom.

Masked Men Robbed a Safe.

Three masked men took about $500 from the safe of the Lake Shore freight depot in Cleveland Ohio

Snow in New England.

At Enosburg Falls, Vt., snow fell for ten hours on May 9, and caused considerable damage to newly planted crops. During the high westerly gale on the same date snow fell for several hours and the five mountain peaks in the vicinity of Littleton, N. H., were covered with snow at sundown.

Eleven Soldiers Dead in Wreck.

A train bound from Pretoria to Pietersburg, Northern Transvaal, was derailed at a curve and an officer and ten men were killed.

The National Game.

Hartford has released Outfielder Robinson and Pitchers Miran and Drohan.

Cooley, the Philadelphia and Pittsburg cast-off, is playing a star game for Boston.

Donovan will doubtless be the mainstay of Brooklyn's pitching staff again this season.

Up to date the St. Louis team has made more errors than any two teams in the National League.

Gfoerer is the name of Louisville's right fielder. "Go-for-'er" is the way the name is pronounced.

The stars of the National League of 1901 have been replaced by fifty-four minor leaguers, eight collegians and nine amateurs.

Smith has been playing a better second base than anybody who has filled that position in a New York team in a number of years.

Lajoie is twenty-seven years old, and is the smallest of five brothers. He is a French-Canadian, and was born at Woonsocket, R. I.

John M. Ward says that the decision in the Lajoie case was just right, and was what was needed for the salvation of the game.

The Ohio Child Abductor Arrested.

The United States Consul at Genoa cabled the State Department, Washington, that Miss Clara Taylor, wanted in Cincinnati on the charge of abducting her niece, Margaret Vinton Taylor, had been arrested.

Salisbury on Boer Terms.

Lord Salisbury, in an address to the Primrose League, at London, said that the Government had not abated the terms offered to the Boers and would see that a renewal of the struggle would be impossible.

Newsy Gleanings

The American Tobacco Company, it is said, will attempt to capture the trade of Scotland.

A New York syndicate has bought two gold mines and a copper mine in Mexico for $500,000.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians has started a movement to stop stage caricature of the Irish race.

An international congress for the amelioration of the condition of the blind will meet at Brussels in August. It will be under the patronage of King Leopold.

The French Government has authorized the transfer of the seat of Madagascar's Government from Antananarivo, an interior town, to Tamatava, on the east coast.

The Naval Board of Awards is considering the question of bestowing a medal on every officer and man who served in the West Indian naval campaign of the Spanish-American War.

An American company has purchased the wrecks of the Spanish warships Almirante, Oquendo and Vizcaya for $1 a ton; the vessels will be broken up for scrap iron and sent to Philadelphia.

PAUL L. FORD MURDERED

Novelist Slain by His Brother, Who Then Killed Himself.

DEMANDS FOR MONEY REFUSED

Assailant Had Been Disinherited by His Father, Engendering a Bitter Feeling—Author Shot While Sitting at His Desk in His Library—Brave in Face of Death—Sole Witness to the Tragedy.

New York City.—Paul Leicester Ford, the deformed author of "Janice Meredith" and "The Honorable Peter Sterling," never conceived a climax in any of the novels that have made him famous so dramatic as that which has brought his eventful life to an abrupt end. In the library of his home, surrounded by the books he loved, he was shot to death by his brother, Malcolm Webster Ford, a tall, stalwart man, scarcely less famous for his athletic achievements than was Paul for his writings.

Before he had fallen from the chair where he sat when the shot was fired Paul saw his brother shoot himself and fall lifeless. The tragedy was the result of a feud growing out of the recent eccentricities of the father of both men, the father who had disinherited Malcolm and who had given the lion's share of his $2,000,000 estate to the deformed son, Paul.

Mr. Ford was seated at his desk working on the notes of a new novel, and Miss Hall was also occupied in another part of the room, when Malcolm Ford, who had been admitted into the house by a servant, entered the library.

He paid no attention to Miss Hall, but walked directly to his brother's desk. Paul, looking up, said: "Good morning, Malcolm." Miss Hall did not hear Malcolm return the salutation, but she did hear him say: "I am at the end of my rope. I want you to——"

Miss Hall did not hear the conclusion of the sentence. They then engaged in a whispered conversation of a few minutes.

The last words that Miss Hall heard came from Paul. They were: "No; I cannot."

Miss Hall heard a step back of her, and saw Malcolm back away and raise his arm. Then she heard the report of a revolver. Miss Hall leaped from her chair and looked around in an agony of fear. She saw Malcolm standing, tall and erect, within two feet of the chair where Paul Ford was crouched.

She dashed through the portieres with a scream of fright. Then she heard Malcolm call: "Miss Hall, Miss Hall; come back—come back and see me take my own life."

Looking through the curtains Miss Hall, with blanched eyes, watched him deliberately raise a revolver to his left breast, and, with his face turned toward the window, press his finger on the trigger. She heard rather than saw the body of the athlete as it swung around toward her and dropped heavily to the floor. Miss Hall then reached the chair just as Paul Ford was about slipping from the seat to the floor. Putting her two arms around the frail body she half lifted and half led him to a couch that stood on the other side of her desk.

Her screams for help had attracted the servants, and one of them was sent for the family physician near-by, Dr. Baruch, who arrived five minutes after the shooting. He immediately examined the dying author upon the couch and discovered that the bullet had entered the left breast, and had penetrated one of the larger arteries, inflicting a surely fatal wound. Dr. Baruch administered a stimulant, under which Mr. Ford regained consciousness, and asked: "How am I, Doctor?"

The doctor made no response. Mr. Ford looked up at him again, with a feeble smile, and asked once more: "How am I, Doctor? How am I?"

He read his fate in the face of the physician, for, with a strong effort to keep up, he said: "I will try to die bravely. How am I now, Doctor?"

The doctor assured him that he was acting bravely. With the assistance of the women servants the doctor carried the body of the novelist into an adjoining apartment and placed it on a bed.

Dr. Barpch had an exciting quarter of an hour between trying to retain life in the feeble body of Paul Ford and to prevent the servants from advising Mrs. Ford of the tragedy that had robbed her of her husband. He succeeded in retaining life in the body of Paul Ford for fifteen minues. He was leaning over the dwarfed figure when the end came.

Dr. Rosenburg, who also had been summoned, had made an examination of the body of Malcolm Ford. He had been shot in precisely the same spot as had his brother, whom he had murdered, and his death was almost instantaneous.

The two physicians proceeded to the apartments of Mrs. Ford, who is shortly to become a mother. They learned that Mrs. Ford had demanded of one of the servants the cause of the noise and confusion down stairs, and had been told that Mr. Ford had been shot. The physicians found her hysterical and in urgent need of their skill. So critical was her condition that neither physician dared leave the room for four hours after the tragedy occurred.

Paul Leicester Ford was born in Brooklyn in 1865. Ill health in childhood and early manhood prevented the malformed Paul from going to school or college, but he found a real university in his father's library. Paul Ford's historical publications, big and little (including re-prints of scarce writings, edited by him, number 100 at least.

The Washington Schoolboy.

"A young lady of my acquaintance, who is a public school teacher, had a very funny experience one cold morning recently," remarked a man who goes calling. "My friend possesses a rather expensive fur neck piece, which she values highly. It is one of those animal affairs, including the head of the beast, eyes, mouth, teeth and all. This teacher is assigned to a school in a part of the city where the children have not had the benefit of the most refining surroundings and influences. To speak plainly, the majority of the young citizens are in the tough class.

"As the teacher was about to enter the school building the morning I refer to an urchin with freckled face made a spring at her and grasped her about the neck. He was evidently excited. Suddenly the boy shouted: 'I've 'im by ther throat—lemme git at 'is tail.' This exclamation was repeated several times.

"With the assistance of the janitor the teacher was rescued, so to speak. By dint of persistent questioning the little fellow gave the information that he had considered the fur a live animal and his sole idea had been to protect the teacher from possible harm."—Washington Star.

How to Care For Parrots.

The well known gray parrot is a most satisfactory and popular pet. The male and the female look exactly alike, and both will talk. The female talks less, learning fewer words and phrases, but she pronounces with great distinctness. They are capital mimics and catch different tones of voice with nicety. In the very young gray parrot the iris is black; in the older birds it is yellow. The iris of the young bird's eyes changes gradually; the eyes are dark for about seven months. As the gray parrot is long-lived and slowly reaches maturity, the young ones must be fed and watched with special care. The only way to care for a very young parrot is to boil the corn which is fed it and make it into a pulp, putting it into the bird's beak, or letting it feed from the owner's fingers, as it would from the beaks of the parent birds. The feeding of young parrots must be done frequently, or they will die of starvation. The gray parrot is fed practically like the others, on hemp, sunflower seed, Indian corn, fresh fruit and some nuts. Almonds are not good for parrots; the bitter almonds make them ill. Parsley is a deadly poison.—Our Animal Friends.

How to Form the Reading Habit.

In order to organize odd minutes into fruitful hours one must have a consistent scheme and keep the means of carrying it out within reach. Too many people read the books which come in their way instead of putting themselves in the way of getting the right books. They buy and borrow without thought or plan because they do not understand that reading ought to be a resource as well as a recreation. Decide in advance what books you will read, and do not take up with those which drift in your direction. Do not burden yourself with a scheme so extensive that it discourages you; do not, at the start, plan courses of reading so vast that you are weighed down with their magnitude. Begin in a quiet and easy way by planning to read consecutively a few books in some field which interests you.—Hamilton W. Mable, in the Ladies' Home Journal.

The Cherry.

The cherry comes originally from Asia, and the Roman general, Lucillus, after a victorious expedition into Pontus, has the reputation of having brought it to Italy, from Cerasus, a town in that province, in the year 69 B. C.

According to Pliny, the Romans 100 years after this had eight varieties in cultivation and they were soon afterward carried to all parts of Europe. The seeds of the cultivated cherry were brought to this country very early in its settlement, both from England and Holland.

As a pleasant and refreshing dessert, the cherry is everywhere highly esteemed.—New York News.

Rhodes Was a Generous Man.

Cecil Rhodes spent a fortune in building railways and suppressing rebellions—and reaped a second fortune in return. Those who knew him, knew him as the most generous of men. "What would you like?" he asked one of his men, whose services he wanted to recognize. The man asked that his lease of a thousand acres should be lengthened a bit. "Nonsense," said Mr. Rhodes. "I can't let you have the lease, but I will tell you what I can do. I can cancel it, and let you have the land for yourself."

The two tunnels most needed in Europe now are the Caucusus and the Pyrenees.

Electricity is to be used in lighting the ancient Egyptian temples of Luxor and Karnak.

HEADACHE, BACKACHE, DIZZINESS

(PE-RU-NA CURES PELVIC CATARRH.)

"I am perfectly well," says Mrs. Martin, of Brooklyn. "Pe-ru-na cured me."

MRS. ANNA MARTIN.

Mrs. Anna Martin, 47 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"Peruna did so much for me that I feel it my duty to recommend it to others who may be similarly afflicted. About a year ago my health was completely broken down, had backache, dizziness and irregularities, and life seemed dark indeed. We had used Peruna in our home as a tonic and for colds and catarrh and I decided to try it for my trouble. In less than three months I became regular, my pains had entirely disappeared, and I am now perfectly well."—Mrs. Anna Martin.

Miss Marie Johnson, 11 Columbia, East, Detroit, Mich., is Worthy Vice Templar in Hope Lodge No. 6, Independent Order Good Templars. Miss Johnson, as so many other women also have done, found in Peruna a specific for a severe case of female weakness. She writes:

"I want to do what I can to let the whole world know what a grand medicine Peruna is. For eleven years I suffered with female troubles and complications arising therefrom. Doctors failed to cure me, and I despaired of being helped. Peruna cured me in three short months. I can hardly believe it myself, but it is a blessed fact. I am perfectly well now, and have not had an ache or pain for months. I want my suffering sisters to know what Peruna has done for me."—Miss Marie Johnson.

Miss Ruth Emerson, 72 Sycamore st., Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for two years with irregular and painful menstruation, and Peruna cured me within six weeks. I cannot tell you how grateful I feel. Any agency which brings health and strength to the afflicted is always a welcome friend, and to-day the market is so filled with useless and injurious medicines that it is a pleasure to know of so reliable a remedy as you place before the public."—Miss Ruth Emerson.

It is no longer a question as to whether Peruna can be relied on to cure all such cases. During the many years in which Peruna has been put to test in all forms and stages of acute and chronic catarrh no one year has put this remedy to greater test than the past year.

Peruna is the acknowledged catarrh remedy of the age. Dr. Hartman, the compounder of Peruna, has written a book on the phases of catarrh peculiar to women, entitled, "Health and Beauty." It will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

When Mnemonics Failed.

A few days ago a New York reporter had occasion to write a paragraph about Archibald Ross Colquhoun, the well-known English traveler and engineer. The reporter was told that after Mr. Colquhoun's name the letters "M. I. C. E." (Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers) should be placed.

"That's easy to remember," thought the young journalist. "M. I. C. E. spells 'mice.' Can't forget that."

But the disadvantage of systems of memories was once again illustrated, for when the reporter's copy was turned in the letters after Mr. Colquhoun's name were "R. A. T. S."—New York Times.

One hundred thousand letters are posted in the wrong pillar boxes in London every day.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

In the Grand Canyon of Colorado a man's voice has been heard a distance of eighteen miles.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

One miner is killed for every 1,000,000 tons of coal raised.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

It is one thing to count the cost, and quite another thing to pay it.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900

When a fellow is a bad egg don't try to beat him.

Laid Up for Sixteen Weeks.

St. Jacobs Oil and Vogeler's Curative Compound Cured Him.

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"Wishing you every success in the sale of your Vogeler's Curative Compound and St. Jacobs Oil, I remain, gentlemen,

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"CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odorless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. In screw-cap vials, containing 60 doses, price 25c.

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